Amendments to the Claims:

Listing of Claims:

1-31. Cancelled.

32. (New) A method of achieving enhanced expression of a target nucleotide sequence in a transgenic organism, which method comprises the steps of:
(i) providing an organism in which post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS) is suppressed,
(ii) associating said target nucleotide sequence with one or more heterologous Matrix Attachment Region (MARs), and
(iii) causing or permitting expression from the target nucleotide sequence in the organism.

33. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein in (ii) two MARs are associated with the target nucleotide sequence in positions flanking it.

34. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein the target nucleotide sequence is operably linked to a heterologous promoter or enhancer sequence.

35. (New) A method as claimed in claim 34 wherein (ii) comprises the step of operably linking said target nucleotide sequence with a heterologous promoter or enhancer sequence.

36. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein in (ii) the or each of the MARs is introduced to and associated with a target nucleotide sequence which is within a pre-existing gene present in the genome of the organism.

37. (New) A method as claimed in claim 36 wherein the or each MAR is less than 500, 200, 150, 100, or 50 nucleotides upstream of a promoter or downstream of a terminator of the gene.

38. (New) A method as claimed in claim 36 wherein (ii) comprises the steps of:
(iia) providing a target nucleic acid construct comprising (a) a promoter, and (b) one or more Matrix Attachment Regions (MARs) associated therewith,
(iib)introducing said target construct into a cell of the organism, such that the promoter becomes operably linked to a target nucleotide sequence which is within a pre-existing gene present in the genome of the organism.

39. (New) A method as claimed claim 32 wherein the target nucleotide sequence is endogenous to the organism.

40. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein (ii) comprises the steps of:
(iia) providing a target nucleic acid construct comprising (a) an expression cassette including the target nucleotide sequence operably linked to a promoter, and (b) one or more Matrix Attachment Regions (MARs) associated therewith,
(iib) introducing said target construct into a cell of the organism,

41. (New) A method as claimed in claim 40 wherein 1 MAR is associated with the expression cassette 5' of the cassette.

42. (New) A method as claimed in claim 41 wherein the or each MAR is less than 500, 200, 150, 100, or 50 nucleotides upstream of a promoter or downstream of a terminator of the expression cassette.

43. (New) A method as claimed in claim 40 wherein 2 MARs are associated with the expression cassette which flank the target nucleotide sequence.

44. (New) A method as claimed in claim 43 wherein the or each MAR is less than 500, 200, 150, 100, or 50 nucleotides upstream of a promoter or downstream of a terminator of the expression cassette.

45. (New) A method as claimed in claim 38 wherein the target construct is a vector which comprises border sequences which permit the transfer and integration of the MARs into the organism genome.

46. (New) A method as claimed in claim 45 wherein the target construct is a plant binary vector.

47. (New) A method of transforming a plant cell involving introduction of a construct as claimed in claim 45 such as to cause recombination between the vector and the plant cell genome.

48. (New) A method as claimed in claim 47 which comprises the step of regenerating a plant from the transformed plant cell.

49. (New) A method as claimed in claim 40 wherein the target construct is a vector which comprises border sequences which permit the transfer and integration of the MARs into the organism genome.

50. (New) A method as claimed in claim 49 wherein the target construct is a plant binary vector.

51. (New) A method of transforming a plant cell involving introduction of a construct as claimed in claim 49 such as to cause recombination between the vector and the plant cell genome.

52. (New) A method as claimed in claim 51 which comprises the step of regenerating a plant from the transformed plant cell.

53. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein (i) comprises the step of suppressing PTGS in the organism.

54. (New) A method as claimed in claim 53 wherein step (ii) precedes step (i).

55. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein the organism in which PTGS is suppressed is one which is deficient in one or more genes required to support PTGS.

56. (New) A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the organism is a plant and the genes required to support PTGS are selected from: SGS2; SDE1; SGS3; SDE3; AGO1; WEX.

57. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein one or more genes required to support PTGS are subject to PTGS.

58. (New) A method as claimed in claim 57 wherein the organism is a plant and the genes required to support PTGS are selected from: SGS2; SDE1; SGS3; SDE3; AGO1; WEX.

59. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein PTGS is suppressed by one or more viral suppressors of gene silencing.

60. (New) A transgenic non-human organism obtained or obtainable by a method as claimed in claim 32.

61. (New) A transgenic organism as claimed in claim 60 in which a heterologous target nucleotide sequence is expressed at an enhanced level,

wherein the organism is deficient in one or more genes required to support PTGS,

which organism includes in its genome (a) an expression cassette including the target nucleotide sequence operably linked to a promoter, and (b) one or more heterologous Matrix Attachment Regions (MARs) associated therewith.

62. (New) A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein expression is enhanced at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30-fold.

63. (New) A method for generating a target protein, which method comprises the steps of performing a method as claimed in claim 32 wherein the organism is a plant, and harvesting a tissue in which the target protein has been expressed and isolating the target protein from the tissue.

64. (New) A method of producing a transgenic organism in which a target nucleotide sequence is expressed at an enhanced level, which method comprises the steps of:
(i) providing an organism in which post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS) is suppressed,
(ii) associating said target nucleotide sequence with one or more heterologous Matrix Attachment Region (MARs), and optionally:
(iii) causing or permitting expression from the target nucleotide sequence in the organism.

65. (New) A target nucleic acid construct for achieving enhanced levels of expression of said target nucleic acid comprising (a) an expression cassette including the target nucleotide sequence operably linked to a promoter, and (b) one or more Matrix Attachment Regions (MARs) associated therewith, when used in connection with a cell or organism undergoing suppression of PTGS.

66. (New) The construct according to claim 65 wherein 2 MARs are associated with the expression cassette which flank the target nucleotide sequence.

67. (New) The construct according to claim 65 wherein the target construct is a vector which comprises border sequences which permit the transfer and integration of the MARs into the organism genome.

68. (New) A composition for use in a cell or organism which comprises a target nucleic acid construct for achieving enhanced levels of expression of said target nucleic acid comprising (a) an expression cassette including the target nucleotide sequence operably linked to a promoter, and (b) one or more Matrix Attachment Regions (MARs) associated therewith, when used in connection with a cell or organism undergoing suppression of PTGS.